

Dutch Boy White and Red Lead
ANDERSEN MEYER & CO. LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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ANDERSEN MEYER & CO. LTD.

M. LENIN MURDERED.

Body Thrown Into River.

(Reuter's Service.)

Stockholm, July 18.
The Stockholm correspondent has been reliably informed that M. Lenin was murdered on July 18th, while travelling to the Caucasus, by a member of the Radical Party, which is now in power in Moscow. The body was thrown into the Don. It is believed that M. Lenin was poisoned.

DR. RATHENAU'S MURDERERS.

Story of their Discovery.

Berlin, July 18.
Details of the tracking of Dr. Rathenau's murderers show that two tourists arrived at Halle on Sunday and reported that they had seen a light in a turret at Saaleck Castle and they believed the assassins were there, as the solitary tenant (the author, Dr. Stein) was absent.

The police proceeded to the castle and demanded admission but the inmates refused. The police departed to obtain reinforcements and while the police were absent two men appeared on the balcony and greeted passers-by with cheers for Ehrhardt, the notorious leader of the Kapp Putsch. The reinforcements arrived and forced an entrance, only to find that Fischer and Kern were shot dead.

Two Important Arrests.

Later.
Dr. and Mrs. Stein have been arrested. It is presumed that they knew of the presence of the murderers. Stein, who is an adherent of the German Nationalist party and a well-known litterateur, it is stated, denies all knowledge of the murderers. It is established that the murderers telephonically communicated to Munich, whence assistance and money were despatched to the castle. Two men coming from Munich were provided with false passports and other clothing for the murderers.

SIR HENRY WILSON'S MURDERERS.

Closing Scenes at Old Bailey.

London, July 18.
New evidence at the trial of Sir Henry Wilson's murderers at the Old Bailey, showed that Dunn and O'Sullivan had unblemished careers in the army until discharged for being severely wounded. Dunn was pensioned till 1920, after which he studied at a University in the hope of qualifying as a teacher. O'Sullivan was employed at the Ministry of Labour at the time of the assassination. The Judge refused to allow Dunn to read a statement, because it was a political manifesto justifying the right to kill. Counsel for the defence, after a consultation with the prisoners, then withdrew from the case. Dunn was allowed to address the jury and said he had endeavoured to strike a blow for his country, to which the principles for which the Great War had been fought had not been applied. He was no slinking hired assassin. O'Sullivan did not speak. Dunn again began a political harangue prior to the sentence but the Judge interrupted him. O'Sullivan said "I am proud to die for Ireland". There was no public demonstration.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

The League of Nations Approves.

London, July 18.
The Council of the League of Nations has confirmed the British, French and Belgian Mandates in East and West Africa, which were slightly modified to meet American views.

Viscount Ishii explained that the modified Mandates differed but the slightest from the text considered by the Council in February, 1921. The changes aimed at greater precision regarding the obligation of the mandatories regarding the grant of concessions, freedom of conscience and equality of commercial opportunity.

Lord Balfour stated that the United States and Britain were completely agreed as regards the Palestine Mandate, but not as regards the Mesopotamia Mandate, which will not be considered at this meeting.

The Council unanimously accepted a resolution proposed by Japan dealing with the regulation of the traffic in alcohol in the mandated African territories. Viscount Ishii mentioned that prohibition was complete in the territories assigned to Japan.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE TO REASSEMBLE.

Only New Developments to be Considered.

Hague, July 18.
The Russian delegation did not accept the invitation to meet the Private Property Sub-Commission this morning. M. Litvinoff sent a letter to the president asking for a meeting of the whole of the Commissions, not Sub-Commissions, as the matter to be decided was outside the competence of one Sub-Commission, and both Commissions came to the Hague on the basis of equality of rights, so he cannot admit that one of them should impose preliminary conditions for a meeting with the other.

The plenary session of the non-Russian Commission that afternoon decided to accept M. Litvinoff's proposal to summon a plenary session for a conference with the Russians tomorrow, but only for the purpose of considering new facts or new proposals.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO.

Dividend for Six Months.

London, July 18.
The Imperial Tobacco Company's dividend for the six months is 5 1/2 per cent. on the A preference, 6 per cent. on the B preference, 10 per cent. on the C preference, and 7 1/2 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

NEW YORK EXPLOSION.

Followed by Huge Fire.

New York, June 18.
Two were killed and 30 injured by explosions at a chemical warehouse which tore huge holes in the surrounding buildings and started a conflagration which is described as the largest since the famous Equitable Building fire.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S WEDDING.

A Brilliant Function.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 18.
Their Majesties, Queen Alexandra, with the Prince of Wales as best man, and also Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, were given an ovation by the thousands who flocked to St. Margaret's, Westminster, to witness the brilliant pageant of the marriage of Lord Louis Mountbatten and Miss Edwina Ashley, the granddaughter of Sir Ernest Cassel. The Marquis of Milfordhaven and Canon Carnegie created the Royal Guests, the King wearing morning clothes and the Queen a blue dress with gold embroidery. All Society was present and there was a wonderful show of dresses. Thirty sailors from H.M.S. Renown formed a guard of honour, while officers from H.M.S. Repulse and H.M.S. Repulse acted as ushers. Inside the Church the presence of Indian Princesses added a picturesque touch to the scene. There were seven bridesmaids, who included four daughters of Princess Andrew of Greece.

After the marriage bluejackets pulled the bridal car from the Church to Brook House, Park Lane, where a reception was held. Thousands lined the route despite the rain.

Bridegroom Honoured.

London, July 18.
It is announced that Lord Louis Mountbatten has been promoted a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

New Lease of Life for Coalition.

Berlin, July 18.
The Coalition has secured a fresh lease of life as a result of the Independent Socialists' decision to support legislation for the defence of the Republic, deferring the question of the reconstruction of the Government till the autumn. The Centre and Democrats are endeavouring to form a working alliance with the People's Party, following the lead of the two sections of Socialists in combining forces.

Defence of Republic.

Berlin, July 18.
The Reichstag, by 303 to 102, passed the third reading of the Bill for the defence of the Republic. The minority was composed of members of the German National Party, the Bavarian People's Party, the Bavarian Farmers' League, and the Communist Party.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Surrey Increase Their Lead.

London, July 18.
At Harrogate, Yorks led Essex on the first innings, Rhodes scoring 108 and Macaulay 101, while Roy Kinner captured eleven wickets for 51.

At Manchester, Surrey beat Lancashire by six wickets. At Leicester, Derby led the home county on the first innings. Carter, of Derby, scored 141.

At Hastings, Nottingham beat Sussex by five wickets. For the winners Richmond captured eleven wickets for 63. For the losers Bowley scored 100.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Annual Assemblies.

Paris, July 18.
The International Commission on Aerial Navigation that is meeting here has decided that fifteen States shall be represented on the Commission each year, including Britain, the Dominions, and India. The permanent secretariat will be domiciled in Paris, the commission will be under the authority of the League of Nations. Six sub-commissions are to be formed to deal respectively with the exploitation and material of wireless telegraphy, meteorology, medical questions, juridical questions, and maps.

THE U. S. COAL STRIKE.

President Harding Takes a Hand.

Washington, July 18.
It is announced that President Harding has telegraphed directing the operators of all bituminous mines that have shut down owing to the strike to resume operations immediately, and requesting the Governors of the States in which the mines are located to furnish military protection. Federal troops will be employed if the State troops are unable to cope with the situation.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE.

A Decline in the Balance.

Washington, July 18.
The Department of Commerce announces that the foreign trade of the United States for the financial year ending June 30th, showed a favourable balance of \$1,152,000,000, which is a decline of nearly \$2,000,000,000 from the previous year. Exports were \$3,770,000,000 and imports \$2,618,000,000, compared with \$5,516,000,000 and \$3,534,000,000 respectively for the previous year.

GERMAN COMPULSORY LOAN.

Simultaneous Measures Respecting Legacies and Income-Tax.

Berlin, July 18.
The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Bill providing for a compulsory loan and fixing the maximum private wealth liable to the levy at three million marks. The loan operates simultaneously with new Bills respecting legacies and income-tax, which also have been read a third time.

AMERICAN BUYING OF ALLIED CURRENCIES.

Improvement in Sterling.

London, July 18.
A feature of late dealings in the exchange market was American buying of Allied currencies, attributed to the inter-Allied debt question. Sterling improved 4.45% to 77.70, Belgium francs 55, and lira 95 1/2.

CANTON NEWS.

Warning to Shipping.

PIERCE FIGHTING AT SHUIKWAN.

(Our Special Correspondent.)

Canton, July 18.
A wire has been received from Mr. L. D. Harris, representative of Messrs. Liggett and Myers at Shekhang, to the effect that he may be expected to return by train either to Canton or Hongkong, today. As reported previously, Mr. Harris was in a difficult position from the fact that the town was expected to be the objective of an attack by the men known troops of Sun Yat-sen. His friends and employers, who had striven their utmost to get him out of this fix, by representations to Sun Yat-sen and the other side, are relieved to hear that he is now in no immediate danger and that he has obtained all the necessary facilities to get away from town.

A False Alarm.

Word having been received by Sun that an attack from small craft was being projected against his gunboats with the object of capturing them without resort to heavy gun-firing, preparations were in the course of the day. Wing Fung, aboard which Sun is staying, has had its defences strengthened by barbed wire entanglements, and it is also stated that a wire was so arranged that current could be switched on to it at a moment's notice to "shock" the boarding parties should they come. From an early hour the powerful searchlight aboard the Wing Fung was kept going, being supplemented by three others. The hour of midnight, when the attack was expected to be carried out, passed without any incident, and it was not until 1.30 that any firing took place. This was directed with machine guns from the Choyue on a launch which had approached too near the position of the fleet. This was all that occurred. The attack, if it were projected, as Sun's officers appear to think, was evidently postponed or frustrated for the time being.

Three Arrests.

A local sensation has been created by the arrest which occurred at the offices of the South China Development Company in the French Concession at 9.30 last night of three men, one of whom has turned out to be a man who acted as purchasing manager for the Canton Arsenal during the period when Sun was in power in Canton. The charge against the prisoners was that of smoking opium, but it is believed that bigger issues are involved. It is understood that these men will be deported or handed over to be dealt with by the Police Department of Canton.

Corroboration of the attack by Sun's troops on Hongmoon is received here in an advice to the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. Looting is being carried out by the new arrivals. Another report received by Sun's party officials states that the men known troops were yesterday morning driven back from the town and have taken up a fresh position in the fort at Pig's Head Mountain.

On Sunday night the picket guarding the extreme west end of the Bund arrested two men coming up in a sampans and on their being searched each was found to be in possession of a revolver. They were taken to the military headquarters to be dealt with on a charge of espionage.

The Electric Works.

Full-time service has been resumed at the Electric Power Station with the return of the workmen, who had found their strike to be abortive in face of the work put in by the staff of foreign engineers and volunteers. Two Russian engineers have just been recruited from Hongkong, and they are co-operating in the strict supervision kept over the engineers. Current is now being supplied at all hours, as was the case before the strike.

The Fighting at Shuiquan.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

General Chai King-ming, after securing the concurrence of General Ngai Bong-ping and Hung Leuk, has informed the Provincial Assembly that he will not object to Admiral Tong Tsz-kwong being elected Provisional Governor. The latest report from Shuiquan states that very severe fighting has been taking place outside the town since the 14th instant. Both sides have suffered heavy losses, especially General Hsu Sung-chi's forces, whose death-roll is double that of the defending troops. It appears that in consequence of the strong resistance being offered at Shuiquan, General Hsu has changed his tactics, collecting all his forces together and attacking the Yung Yuen district, which is strongly defended by the Cantonese troops. The Cantonese forces in Shuiquan are now prepared to take the offensive with superior forces.

Mariners Warned.

H.M. Consul-General at Canton has been requested by General Yip Kue, commanding the troops in Canton, to warn British shipping companies against allowing their ships to proceed between Lip Tak fort to the east and Macao fort on the west between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., as they would run the risk of being fired on under temporary martial law regulations issued to the forts. The Consul-General states that vessels navigating this stretch in prohibited hours do so at their own risk.

THE U. S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

Pennsylvania Company Comes to Terms.

Philadelphia, July 19.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it has negotiated a wage agreement with the shopmen still employed by the Company. Over 40,000 men are affected.

MAJOR BLAKE'S LONG FLIGHT.

Good Progress.

Simla, July 18.
The aviator, Major Blake, has left Bushire and is expected at Karachi this evening. Bushire, July 18.
Major Blake has arrived at Bunder Abbas.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Mother Country Wins the Kulapore Cup.

London, July 18.
At Bisley, the Kulapore Cup resulted: Mother Country, 1,080 points; Canada, 1,071; Guernsey, 1,033; India 995.

U.S. COLLIERY FIGHT.

Thirteen Men Killed.

New York, July 18.
There were 13 killed and 23 injured in the Richmond colliery fight. (Other local and special telegrams on Page 2.)

IN THE NEWS.



M. Lenin.

The Soviet leader who is reported to have been murdered.



Royal Wedding.

Above are Miss Edwina Ashley and Lord Louis Mountbatten, whose marriage is reported in today's cables. The bride is extremely rich, having been left a large fortune by her grandfather, the late Sir Ernest Cassel.

The bridegroom, who is a cousin of the Prince of Wales, will be remembered as being amongst the Prince's party during the latter's recent visit to Hongkong.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The N.Y.K. advice consignees that the Venice Maru has arrived from Europe.—Page 4.

Lammert Bros. are selling galvanized plain sheets at the Kowloon Godowns on Friday.—Page 4.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Jason is unloading cargo at Holt's Wharf.—Page 4.

There is a big attraction at the Kowloon Theatre to night.—Page 7.

"Don't Ever Marry" will be shown to night at the Coronet, together with "I do".—Page 12.

The Admiral Line advice consignees that the s.s. Wytheville has arrived from New York.—Page 5.

"The Furnace" is shortly coming to the World Theatre.—Page 4.

A sale of Clown Land at Hok On takes place at the P.W.D. offices on Monday.—Page 6.

Komoro's divorcee American wash dresses.—Page 4.

Yee Sang Pak have just received new bathing suits.—Page 3.

The s.s. West Ivan has arrived from America and consignees will find the usual notice on page 4.

The University of California Glee Club is appearing at the Theatre Royal on Friday and Saturday.

NOTICE.

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A French Remedy for all Irrregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box
of Martin's Pills in the home, so that
in the first signs of any irregularity of
the System a timely dose may be ad-
ministered. These pills are sold every-
where, and their enormous sale in
all Chambers and Stores sell them
throughout the World. 1900-1901
MARTIN, CLAMIN, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Owing to the advancing cost
of newspaper production, it has
been decided to make an in-
creased charge of 20 per cent.
on present rates, as from April
1st, 1922, on the following de-
scriptions of casual advertise-
ments, namely:—
Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society
Notices.
This, of course, does not
affect the charges made for
contract spaces held by com-
mercial firms or for small
"Want" advertisements.

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Every photo we turn out a picture
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MING YUEN STUDIO CO.

has opened their New Studio
at 14 Bazaar Street (top floor)
and will allow 25% discount to all visitors
for one month.
The most up-to-date Studio in Hongkong.
See our specimens and ask for Price List.
Telephone 1219

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric
lenses is like looking through a
glass window," said an American
lady in the course of her remarks
while in a tram-car the other day.
She said just the right thing. It
cost a bit more to build a plate
glass window and it cost a bit
more to make a pair of Toric
lenses than the ordinary flat
kind. Torics are more than worth
the small difference in cost to you
in the added comfort you derive
from their use. Toric lenses of
any prescription are manufac-
tured by The Hongkong Optical
Co., successors to Clark & Co.,
manufacturing and refracting
opticians, 53, Queen's Road
Central.

LOVE AFFAIR.

Ends in Police Court
Proceedings.

Passionately in love with a
young man, whose acquaintance
she made when he was doing
business in Canton, a Chinese
girl, 22 years of age, ran away
from her home in Yan Hau lane,
Canton, and came down to Hong-
kong on the 29th June. She met
her lover according to previous
arrangements, which were made
by correspondence, and went to
live with him in Shamshui, thus
causing him to be arrested and
charged at the Magistracy
yesterday afternoon. The man is
Lo Hau-ju, the charge against
him being that he harboured the
girl. Born in October 1901, the
latter is not 21 years old under
the foreign reckoning.

Mr. A. E. Wood, of the Secre-
tariat for Chinese Affairs, pro-
secuted.

The circumstances as disclosed
in the evidence were that the de-
fendant formerly owned a basket-
making shop in Yan Hau lane,
Canton, and gave the girl work
for some time. He gave up busi-
ness and came down to Hongkong,
where he had been working in
Shamshui. On the 29th ult.
the girl secretly left home and
came down to Hongkong with a
girl friend, the daughter of a
neighbour, staying at the Hong-
kong Boarding House for one
night after their arrival. The
defendant, who had been previ-
ously informed by letter of the girl's
plans, went to the Canton Steam-
ship wharf to meet the two. The
letter was sent by the girl herself,
and requested him to find accom-
modation for her when she reached
Hongkong. On the morning of
the 30th, the defendant took
the two girls over to Shamshui to
rent a room, but failed to find
a lodging. The girls stayed with
the mistress of the shop at which
he was employed, until the 2nd
July, when the girl in the case
moved into 54 Nam Cheong Street,
Shamshui, and spent the night
there with the defendant. It was
the latter who rented the room
and paid the rent.

The Inate Parent.

In the meantime the father of
the girl in the case, who is em-
ployed at a shop in Peel Street,
received a report from his wife
of the disappearance of his
daughter. In conjunction with the
mother of the other girl, the
father made enquiries as to the
whereabouts of the defendant
and finally managed to locate
him in Shamshui on the 1st
July. The accused denied knowl-
edge of the girls when asked on
the 1st and 2nd; but on the 3rd,
he produced them. The girl in
the case refused to return home,
and a "scene" followed, the lover
shouting out "Kidnapping!" when
the father dragged his daughter
towards the ferry wharf. Event-
ually the various parties were
taken to the Police Station and
the other girl was subsequently
restored to her mother in the
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

The girl appeared to be sick
and a chair had to be given to
her when she gave her evidence.
Questioned by the Magistrate, she
said that the defendant had never
asked her to come to Hongkong.
The Magistrate: Why did you
write to me?—Because I wanted
to come down and live with him.
The girl's mother said that her
daughter went out on the 29th,
on the pretext of getting goods
ordered at a jewellery shop. Pre-
vious to that day she had quar-
relled with her over the talk of
a female fellow lodger who volun-
teered to get the girl a husband.
The Magistrate: Has your
daughter ever led you to believe

that she was in love with this
man?

Witness: Never. My daughter
had been very good until she was
seduced by a go-between paid by
the defendant.

The Magistrate: Did you often
see your daughter in company
with this man?—Never.

A Matter of Money.
After the girl's father had told
the Court the part he played in
the drama, the Magistrate remark-
ed that if anyone was to blame
in this case it was the girl her-
self, who admitted that she wrote
to the defendant.

Mr. Wood: But that does not
absolve him.

The defendant made a long
statement, in which he said that
the girl's mother had suggested
many times that he marry her
daughter and asked for \$200.
The girl was passionately in love
with him and they had com-
municated with one another by
correspondence after he had left
Canton. So insistent was the
girl's mother on the union that
she at one time said to him, "You
must agree to the marriage other-
wise if my daughter dies the
spirit will follow you." He told
the girl's mother that he had no
money to marry.

The Magistrate: Is it usual for
a mother to insist on a man marry-
ing her daughter when she knows
the man has no money?

The defendant: This is a thing
I can't understand.

The Magistrate: Are you a
married man?—No.

Continuing, the defendant stated
that the girl had written to him
previous to the 29th June, one of
the letters saying, "Unless you
marry me I will die." When the
girl arrived on the 29th, he ad-
vised her to return to Canton and
undertook to pay her passage,
but she refused and said she
would jump overboard from the
steamer if she was sent back to
Canton. The girl also said that
her mother knew she had come to
Hongkong and that if he would
give her \$10 a month she could
manage to maintain herself as
she could work in a factory.

The Chinese Public.

The Magistrate: You finally
gave way?

Defendant: Yes.

The Magistrate: Do you want
to marry the girl?—Yes, if the
mother is willing to part with her.
At the conclusion of the evi-
dence the Magistrate said that he
was inclined to believe the de-
fendant's statement.

Mr. Wood: No doubt he has
been tempted; but one has a
duty to perform to the Chinese
public.

The Magistrate: If I remand
the case do you think it
can be settled? He says he is
not a married man.

Mr. Wood replied that he had
to make enquiries in Canton as
to whether the defendant was
married. When the case was first
brought to his notice it was his
intention to settle the matter and
arrange a marriage, but the
parents of the girl objected. They
said that the defendant had a wife
and a child.

The Magistrate: I don't know
what will happen to the girl if
that is not done?

Mr. Wood said that he had asked
the Committee of the Po-Leung
Kuk if anything could be done to
arrange a marriage, but all efforts
were unsuccessful. The state-
ment of the defendant that he was
not a married man might not be
true, but he despaired of arrang-
ing a marriage through the proper
channels. Mr. Wood said that he
would not like to press for a
severe penalty, but at the same
time the Chinese community felt
that an example should be made
of the man. However great the
temptation, it was the defendant's

duty not to give way to it.
When the girl came down he
should have taken her to the
Police Station. This was the
ideal line of action. Mr. Wood
suggested that the defendant be
bound over.

The Magistrate said to the de-
fendant: That you were tempted
by this girl I quite believe, but
it was your duty to take the girl
to the police or the Secretary for
Chinese Affairs directly she came
down. I admit it might have been
an awkward position for you, but
at the same time you should have
done your duty. The law must
be upheld. You will be sentenced
to three weeks' hard labour, dated
back to the day you were arrested;
that is to say that you have one
more week in prison.

EARLIER SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AMERICAN NAVAL
SECRETARY.

Shanghai, July 18.
Mr. Edward Denby, Secretary
of the United States Navy, will
arrive here on Saturday night.
His vessel, the U. S. S. Hender-
son has already arrived.

POLISH REFUGEES.

Shanghai, July 18.
Seventy more Polish refugees
have arrived.

U.S. BASEBALL.

JULY 8.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 3.—(7
innings).

St. Louis 1, Boston 2.
St. Louis 10, Boston 6.
Detroit 2, Washington 1.
Detroit 3, Washington 4.
Cleveland 3, New York 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—
Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 7.
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 5.
Boston 5, Chicago 6.
Boston 2, Chicago 8.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 7.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 10.

JULY 9.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—
Boston 2, Chicago 7.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—
Cleveland 9, New York 7.
Detroit 7, Washington 13.
No other games.

JULY 10.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—
St. Louis 5, Boston 4.—(13
innings).

St. Louis 3, Boston 4.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 6, Washington 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—
New York 19, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 5.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 11.
Boston 0, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 4.
No other games.

JULY 11.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 9.
Cleveland 2, Boston 0.

St. Louis 1, New York 2.
Chicago 2, Washington 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—
Philadelphia 0, St. Louis 3.
Boston 10, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 6.
New York 4, Chicago 0.

Baseball Game, Saturday.

Happy Valley.

University of California

v.
Hongkong.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING.

London, July 18.

The new Lloyd's Register shows that the net increase in steam
tonnage compared with pre-war is 14,283,000 and compared with
the previous year 2,500,000. The largest increases during the
year were Germany, 1,131,000; Holland, 409,000; British Dominions,
253,000; France, 239,000; Japan, 232,000; Italy, 231,000; while
in the United Kingdom there was a decrease of 231,000, doubtless
owing to the amount of tonnage sold abroad. But the United
Kingdom with 19,053,000 tons still heads the list in steamers. The
increase was only 176,000 compared with pre-war tonnage, although
ex-enemy tonnage was included. The United States was second
with 12,505,000, an increase of 10,669,000 compared with pre-war
tonnage. Japan, which was sixth before the war, is now third in
status. The United States is the only country which has added
sailing tonnage since 1914. This consists largely of barges.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

London, July 18.

Mr. Halliday Macartney, Chairman of the Sino-British
Trade Association, in letters to the press is requesting
all interested in the welfare of China to give their
opinion regarding the allocation of the Boxer Indemnity to the
encouragement of Chinese students, declaring that the Govern-
ment has been approached regarding this and pointing out that
the University of Amoy is establishing a British section and that
it would be useful if plant and gifts were donated for this purpose.

THE RISKS OF FLYING.

Paris, July 18.

Four Englishmen were killed in the Strasbourg aeroplane
crash. All were Midlanders interested in the Motor Grand Prix at
Strasbourg, whence they were returning to Paris. The disaster is
the topic of the moment in the press, which is discussing the
possible cause and means of preventing a recurrence. Another
aeroplane with four passengers crashed near Strasbourg yester-
day and two of them were injured.

RATHENAU'S SLAYERS.

Berlin, July 18.

Herr Rathenau's suspected murderers Fischer and Kern, whom
the police with motors and dogs were hunting all over Germany,
were tracked yesterday to Saeck Castle, near Badhoezen in
Saxony. They shot themselves before they could be captured.

AMERICAN MINERS' STRIKE.

Washington, July 18.

A delegation of bituminous coalowners has informed President
Harding that a majority of the owners has accepted the President's
arbitration proposals. President Harding, it is understood, told the
delegation to go home and begin the operation of the mines
immediately.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

London, July 18.

Dunn and O'Sullivan, the murderers of Field Marshal Sir
Henry Wilson, have been sentenced to death.

THE IRISH STRUGGLE.

London, July 18.

It is officially announced that the Free Staters have captured
Ballinglass, Tullow and Newtown Barry.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Danny Is Very Frank.

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SEQUEL TO GAMBLING DISPUTE.**Conviction for Manslaughter.**

In a manslaughter charge heard before Mr. Justice Wood at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, a defence of excusable homicide was raised. The case was one in which a fireman aboard the steamer Honam, which plies between Hongkong and Canton, was charged with causing the death of a fish dealer on May 17th.

The Attorney General, in opening the case, read the depositions made by the deceased in hospital before he died. His story was that shortly after mid-day on May 17th, whilst returning on the Honam from Canton to Hongkong, he had a dispute with the prisoner about some money which was alleged to be owing by him. He denied that any money was due from him. He was stabbed from behind by the prisoner with a dagger. The matter was reported to the police and the prisoner was detained.

A number of witnesses were called for the prosecution. From one Mr. Alabaster elicited the fact that the deceased was a "bully" and that it was said he was a well-known Chinese boxer.

A Notorious Bully.

Prisoner, in evidence, stated that he had been a fireman on the Honam for three years, prior to which he was a "bully" on the ship for a similar period. On the day before his arrest he participated with six others, including the deceased, in a gambling game, during the course of which he lost \$24.20, which he paid over before the steamer reached Whampoa. The next day the boat left Canton for Hongkong at 8 a.m. and he went on duty at 11.45. About three quarters of an hour later he came up out of the engine room for a breather and when near the first fish tub was seized by the deceased, who claimed from him \$5, which he alleged witness still owed him. This he denied and the deceased then struck him twice. He got away and was chased to the fore-castle, where he was again attacked.

A struggle ensued during the course of which the deceased attempted to strangle him with a sweat rag which was tied around his neck. He was pushed against the pump, upon which was a knife which he seized in order to prevent the deceased from getting hold of it. They struggled for several minutes on the ground and the deceased was injured during the course of the scuffle. The latter was a stronger, heavier and older man than himself, and belonged to a union's club.

Mr. Alabaster: I thought it was a lion's club. The lions fight the lions don't they?
Prisoner: The lions play on Chinese festival days.Do they fight?—They do. When they go out they have fighting implements with them.
Good and Bad Unions.
What sort of a character did the deceased bear on board ship?—He was always quarrelling with his own folk and also with our folk.

A storekeeper on the Honam also gave evidence. He said the deceased was a man who was always creating trouble with other people.

Mr. Alabaster: Did he belong to a club which took part in processions?
Witness: Occasionally he played unicorns in Canton.

Are these unicorns fighters?—Some of them are good and some of them are bad.

Do they learn boxing and gymnastics?—Yes, the players must learn fighting for them to belong to the club.

The Attorney General: The unicorns do sham fighting in processions don't they?
Witness: Yes.

Mr. Alabaster, addressing the jury for the defence, said there had never been any question that it was the prisoner who struck the blow that caused death, but he contended that this was done in self-defence. A man was justified in using a weapon against a person unarmed provided that it was necessary to protect his own life or to protect himself from such serious bodily harm as would give reasonable apprehension that his life was in immediate danger.

The deceased committed a most unprovoked assault on the prisoner, who used the weapon purely to protect himself.

Recommended to Leniency.
The Attorney General disagreed with Mr. Alabaster's construction of the law. It was, he said, for the defendant to give evidence such facts or circumstances which would prove the homicide to be excusable. When a man used a deadly weapon to defend himself he was not justified in killing his assailant merely because he anticipated injury. He must have reasonable ground for believing that

his life was in danger. The Attorney General pointed to the various degrees of seriousness of manslaughter cases. There had been cases where prisoners had been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for manslaughter, others had been sentenced only to one day, whilst he had known of a case in the Colony where a man was fined for manslaughter. There was no crime in the whole criminal calendar which varied so much in its seriousness.

The Judge, in the course of his summing up, said that where the severity of the attack was such that a man could not defend his life without the use of a weapon then law justified him in using a weapon. It was for the jury to decide whether it was necessary for the prisoner to take this man's life.

The jury retired for twenty minutes and on returning into Court returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to leniency on the ground that they considered the deceased was the aggressor.

Mr. Alabaster asked the Judge to take into consideration when passing sentence the facts that the prisoner had been six years on the Honam, that he had borne a good character, that he was the only support of his father and mother, aged 66 and 64 respectively, and a younger brother, and that he had been in prison for two months awaiting trial.

The Judge, in passing sentence of twelve months imprisonment with hard labour, said he had taken into account that the deceased was the stronger man, that he was the aggressor and that the prisoner had hitherto borne a good character.

SANITARY BOARD.**Water Should be Boiled.**

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, at which interesting matters were discussed.

The Chairman: Before proceeding with the agenda I wish to notice an error which was in the Press reports of our last meeting. It was stated therein that the Board considered an application from the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird for certain closets at No. 103, The Peak. That is quite incorrect. Mr. Bird had nothing whatever to do with that application; it was made on behalf of Mr. Shenton by Messrs. Deacon, Ram and Gibbs. The error is, no doubt, based on a passage in a minute by Dr. Ozorio, which I now understand is incorrect.

Dr. Ozorio: With regard to my minute, I would like to remark that perhaps the wording was ambiguous. I have seen this error and I think I must make it clear that my minute does not refer to this particular application by Mr. Shenton. No one regrets more than myself that Mr. Bird's name should have been mixed up with Mr. Shenton's application. I was referring to a letter Mr. Bird's firm wrote in September or October in which he said he understood that the Government had approved the use of public water supplies for water closets at The Peak. At that time I and other members had an impression that Mr. Bird had prior knowledge of this matter, but, as has been pointed out by you, this recommendation of the Committee was prior to Mr. Bird's letter. I therefore withdrew my minute on that point. I also have to justify my action, otherwise people might think I am making misstatements out of malice. I do not know Mr. Bird at all and therefore cannot bear him malice.

Rabies Notifiable.

The Board considered a recommendation by the Medical Officer of Health that rabies or hydrophobia be declared a notifiable disease.

Mr. Alabaster intimated that this recommendation appeared to be unnecessary as the Police and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon dealt with the cases as they occurred. The Governor in Council also had powers and, if the Board sought to assume powers also, Mr. Alabaster suggested that there would be duplication of function. Mr. Chow intimated agreement with Mr. Alabaster.

The Medical Officer of Health: I am quite aware that the Regulations do make it compulsory that anyone having knowledge of rabies shall notify the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and I can get information from him. But it is no one's duty to notify the Medical Officer of Health if rabies occurs in a human being. It may happen, after the Colony has apparently been free from rabies for many months, that the first case is in a human being, though the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon may have no knowledge of any case in a dog which may

have bitten that man. I ought to be in a position to notify the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon that there is rabies amongst human beings in the Colony. Of course, measures begin with the prevention of rabies in animals, but it does occur in human beings and it is not too much to ask medical men to report to me. The Shanghai Municipality reports to this Department every week the number of cases that have occurred there and it includes rabies in human beings and dogs. It is only fair that we should be in a position to give them the same information in return.

Dr. Black: I entirely concur with the Medical Officer of Health. Dr. Ozorio remarked that the responsibility for notifying infectious diseases was placed by the Legislature not only on the doctor but on any inmate of the house in which it occurred. He did not think it would be right to expect lodging house keepers to report cases of this disease, as it was not an easy one to diagnose.

The Medical Officer of Health: In practice we do not insist on people diagnosing infectious disease except in cases of well-marked small-pox. If such a case is not reported then we sometimes prosecute, but we should not dream of taking action because a person did not recognise a case of rabies.

Mr. Tso said he was under the impression that the notice on the agenda referred to animals. If the Medical Officer of Health wanted this power exclusively in respect of human beings then he entirely concurred.

The Medical Officer of Health said this was the case and the recommendation was then approved.

Water Closets.

Application was made for permission to erect 24 water closets in eight semi-detached houses in Wong Nei Chung Road. There were no adverse minutes.

The Chairman: I am certainly strongly of the opinion that in the case of a big installation like this we should not merely express the stereotyped formula that "an independent and adequate water supply must be provided." The promoters can go ahead and it may be found out afterwards that the water supply is not adequate. In this case, where there is doubt of the capacity of the well, we ought to notify the applicants that the Board is prepared to recommend the application at any time on being satisfied that the proposed water supply can give the proper quantity of water.

The Chairman moved that the owners be informed in this sense and that the Board would also require that each house should have its own separate storage system. The resolution was carried.

Bad Water.

The report of the Government Bacteriologist on the public water supplies for the month of July noted that the results indicated a "very unsatisfactory condition of the water and requires investigation." On this, a report by Mr. Henderson, Executive Engineer to the Water Authority, stated:

The catchment areas have been examined without being able to discover any reason for the adverse report. It is usual, however, after the first rains, to get much poorer results than usually obtained, which is to be expected as there is necessarily a certain amount of pollution accumulated during the dry season that is washed in a body with the first rains, when the reservoir is also very low. The reservoir gets stirred up so that there is a lot of silt in suspension and this silt prevents the filter beds from performing their function properly. While under ordinary conditions a bed may run for six or eight weeks without cleaning, under the abnormal conditions such as we have been having and cleaning as fast as possible—which has been as often as once in eight days—we are gradually getting the beds back into normal condition, but it might be advisable to issue a notice that all water should be boiled.

Mr. Tso remarked that the water in his house had been like this since; but, he added, the Chinese always boiled drinking water, for safety.

The Chairman suggested that the Press should give publicity to the suggestion that the Kowloon people should boil the drinking water.

Baseball Game, Saturday.
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University of California.
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AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA, via KOBE and NAGASAKI.
The Company's Steamship "CHICAGO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd July, 1922, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

From HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & LONDON
The Steamship "CITY OF MANCHESTER"

having arrived. Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 11th July 1922, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before 23rd July 1922, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

The Steamship "GLENSHANE"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th July, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 24th July, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

From SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

The Steamship "VAN CLOON"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd July, 1922, will be subject to rent. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1922.

MONOGAMY AS FRENCH CONDITION.

Senegalese Privilege Imperilled.

A curious Bill has been introduced into the French Chamber. Its object is to make as a condition of French citizenship for natives of Senegal the formal renunciation of polygamy. By a law of 1833 civil and political rights were accorded to "all persons who are born free or acquire liberty" in French colonies on that day (Guiana, the Antilles, Reunion, the French Indies and Senegal).

In Senegal the great majority of such natives are Muslims and they have been allowed to follow their own customs and laws according to the Koran, including polygamy, while exercising their right to vote in the colony. That is to say they exercise political rights without submitting to the

French Common Law. The Chamber and Senate voted in 1916 that natives of the colonies were French citizens (and, therefore, subject to military obligations).

M. Valade, who is introducing the new Bill points out that natives of Algeria, on the other hand, have been denied the status of citizenship because they have clung to the laws of the Koran. M. Valade's object is to redress this injustice. He also intends his Bill to make it impossible for a French citizen to go to Dakar, to become a convert to Islam, to acquire several wives and still exercise the rights of citizenship.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer "MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA via YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, & MANILA

The Company's Steamship "ARIZONA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 24th July, 1922, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1922.

FRIENDLY GATHERING TO ARRANGE A MARRIAGE

A family gathering held in the Yangtze-poo district, Shanghai, to settle a dispute concerning certain marriage papers ended in one member of the party losing his life. The discussion culminated in a fight, and one of the men, a ship's quartermaster, received a kick which proved fatal. The police are searching for the person alleged to have been responsible for the injury, and in the meantime three women who were present are held in custody.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA.

A Comparison of the Provinces.

The results of a year's wear and tear on the roads built by the American Red Cross, China Famine Relief, is reported on by the former Director, Mr. John Earl Baker, in his letter to the National Headquarters, at Washington. The interest in this report lies mainly in the comparison of the efforts put forth by the authorities of the Provinces of Shantung, Shansi, Chihli, and Honan, in organizing a proper system of repair and upkeep.

MR. BAKER'S REPORT.
Mr. Baker says "Nothing has been done by the Province of Shantung to fulfill its promises to the American Red Cross to maintain these 485 miles of highway. There has been flood in certain areas, political disturbances have threatened, and the cost of military forces keeps the province in poverty. These may all be offered as excuses, or as explanations, why nothing has been done. But the fact remains that the promises have not been kept. However, a large proportion of the roads have recently been put into good repair by forces supported by the flood relief organizations. If the province hereafter does not provide for maintenance, charitable organizations may well consider whether or not it may not be possible hereafter to relieve the destitute of such a province by offering employment in some other province which has both the means and the will to maintain the public utility constructed."

IN SHANSI PROVINCE.
"In Shansi, on the eighty miles of the Pingtingchow Road, there has been a constant patrol in seven divisions. Trees have been planted along almost the entire length. Extra gangs are not at work lengthening retaining walls and reconstructing a few dips which were poorly designed. Telephone poles were lying along the whole length preparatory to a military telephone system being extended to this part of the province. The Governor has organized the five counties served by this road into a militia district. Within this district he proposes to abolish the standing army, and to conscript the youth of certain age, who will give three months to intensive training. That period completed, they will return to their farms or their forges, but may be called out under a reserve system in time of emergency. Barracks are now being built for the school just south of Pingtingchow. This is the first constructive attempt toward the disbandment of troops in China."

DIGGING UP THE ROAD.
"The Hantan-Taimingfu road in Chihli has had a little repair done by contract forces from time to time. No carts whatever are allowed on the road. The policing of this feature is simplified by the novel device of digging at strategic places a well in the middle of the road. This well is bricked up, and a notch is cut into each side of the road so that only about two feet is left on each side of the well. Chinese carts have the animals attached in tandem, never abreast. The animals will not cross these wells and they cannot turn out. A motor bus runs along the road and the fare for a 46 mile ride is \$5.50."

MUCH FOOD FOR THOUGHT.
"The Honan road affords much food for thought in connection with a road programme in China. It will be remembered that this is the one road built under Red Cross direction, which was

macadamized. At present it is fully as rough as any of the unmaintained Shantung roads. As soon as the local carters found how easily their animals drew the customary loads over this firm roadbed, they began to increase the load until the animal had his usual burden. They even went further and added additional animals, seeing that the wheels did not sink deeply into the roadbed. With loads so much heavier, it only remained for the summer rains to soften the foundations and then the narrow tires cut through. Broad tired carts were tried by a few. But seeing that the wheels did not cut in, they were overloaded and soon went to pieces. Nothing has been done by the officials toward maintaining the road. A portion of the road was repaired by "poor relief" labour under the direction and pay of Canadian Presbyterian mission."

THE ROAD TO TIENSIN.
After the Red Cross appropriation for the Peking-Tientsin highway had been exhausted, the American Advisory Committee added \$50,000 local currency. This sum was insufficient to complete the road for reasons that have been explained before, and an additional \$100,000 was obtained by the pledge of certain collateral furnished by organs of the Chinese Government. With this sum, the road, so far as the earthwork was concerned, was about to be completed to Tientsin. At this juncture, for purposes of his own, the Chief of Police of Tientsin directed an attack upon the labourers which succeeded in driving them off. No Chinese were allowed upon the works within this jurisdiction. These various happenings drew upon the said Chief of Police such a storm of criticism that he undertook the remaining work with his own forces and completed the line into Tientsin, borrowing, so it is said, some \$70,000 for the purpose. Lately carts have been using it indiscriminately and the surface has been made all but impassable. Some excellent bridges have been put in place, however, and if order and discipline are ever restored in this region, this highway can be easily maintained as a dirt road, or it may be surfaced with gravel or macadam."

AFFECT UPON RELIEF METHODS.
"The most important result of all is the change in attitude towards methods of famine relief. From now on, I believe it is safe to say, the bulk of such relief will be given through employment upon public utilities rather than by free distribution either to the households of sufferers or to concentration camps. This will also have no inconsiderable effect upon the public attitude toward the more effective utilization of the great latent man power of Chinese communities."

It is as a result of Mr. Baker's experience in directing the organization and functioning of these large groups of famine workers over four different provinces, that his name has been mentioned in connection with the conversion of superfluous troops into labour gangs to work on public improvements.

WINTER PALACE TO BE THROWN OPEN.
The Acting Minister of the Interior, Mr. Chang Kuo-kah has proposed that the Sanhai (Winter Palace) should be thrown open to the public as a park. It is reported that this suggestion has been approved by the President and that Mr. Chang has been instructed to arrange for its execution.

Baseball Game, Saturday.
Happy Valley.
University of California.
v.
Hongkong.

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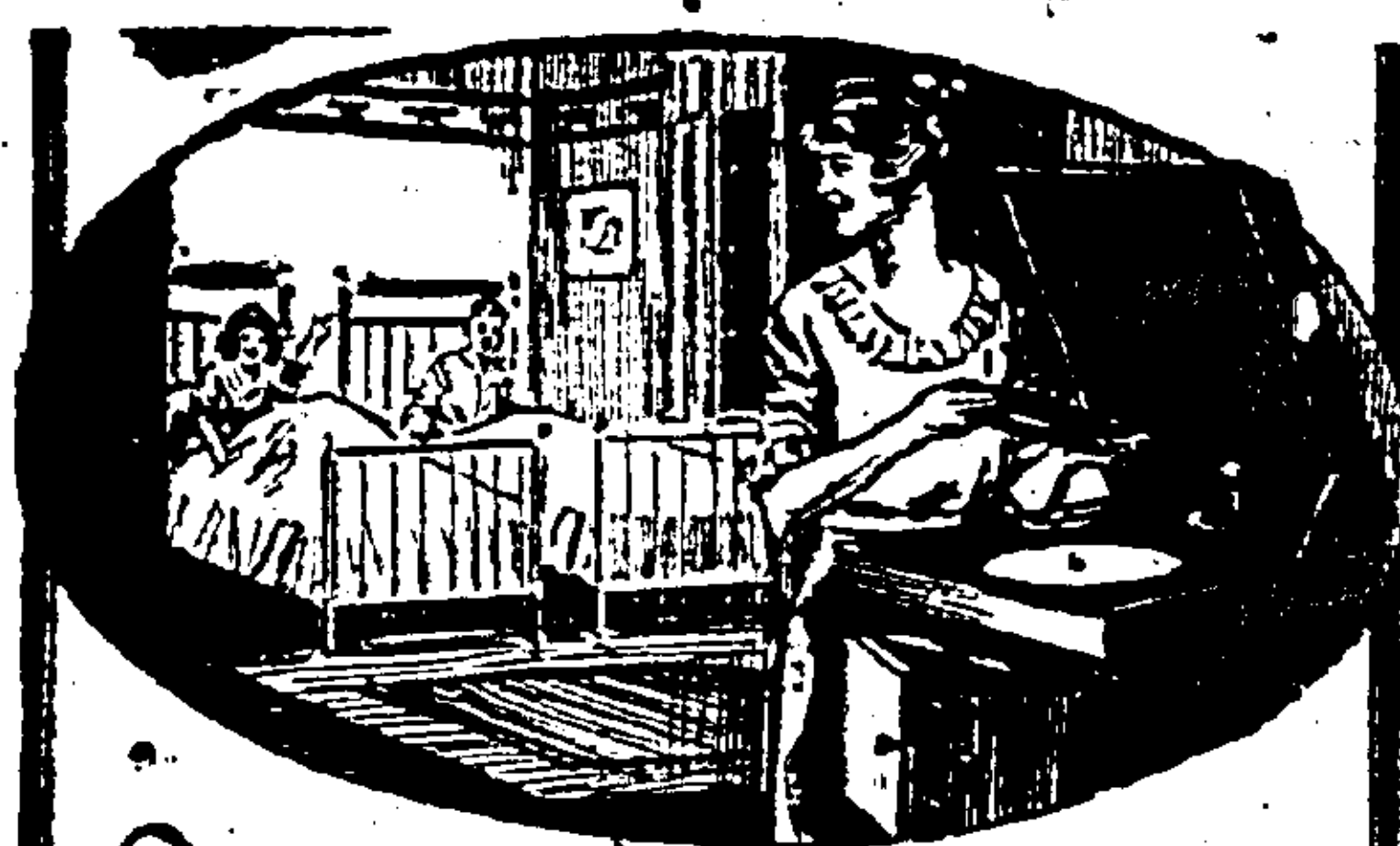
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Tel. No. 1192.**WEDDING RECEPTION.**

The Reception arranged in connection with the wedding of Mr. J. W. Franks and Miss G. Vennell, on the 20th. July, will be held at Volunteer Headquarters, instead of at Victoria Gaol.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 19th July, 1922.

THE WORLD OF SHIPPING.

The steam tonnage of the world has increased by well over fourteen millions since the war, according to the latest Lloyd's List, there having been some two and a half million tons added during the past year. There is little relative change in the positions of the big nations, for, despite ships sold abroad, the United Kingdom still leads the way with nineteen million tons odd, the United States coming a good second with some twelve and a half millions. The rise of the American mercantile marine is the outstanding feature of the past few years, and how great the advance has been will be realised when it is pointed out that U.S. steam tonnage in pre-war times was very considerably less than two millions. Another outstanding point is the progress of Japan as a shipping nation, she having jumped from sixth to third place during the past seven years.

Of course, the war has put an altogether new complexion on the shipping situation as between nations, in which regard the elimination of Germany played a very big part. But, in spite of the professed poverty of their country, German ships are again coming to the fore, as is evidenced from the fact that there are over a million more tons of German steamers now than there were a year ago. And as time goes on we shall doubtless see the leeway being steadily made up for Germany is still destined to play a big part in maritime transportation.

One gratifying feature of the latest figures is that during the past year the British Dominions have added some 258,000 tons to their total of steam tonnage, and if, as we presume is the case, Hongkong is included in that category, a deal of the credit for that fact belongs to this Colony, seeing that last year we built very considerably more than the whole of the remainder of the British

overseas possessions put together. So if the figures for the Old Colony are not so satisfactory as they might be, we have the consolation of knowing that the Colonies are coming more and more to the front as shipbuilding centres, and that Hongkong is doing its bit to keep the red ensign flying.

Education for Chinese.

The question of the allocation of B. India's share of the Boxer Indemnity to the encouragement of Chinese students is once again raised in a request by the Chairman of the Sino-British Trade Association that all interested in the welfare of China should give their opinion on the matter. This gentleman asserts that the University at Amoy is establishing a British section and says it would be useful if plant and other gifts were donated to help in this scheme. We do not know to which scholastic institution Mr. McCartney is referring, but in any event we should think that if British interests really want to assist the Chinese educationally they could not do better than to support the only British University in the Far East—that in Hongkong. There has been provided in this Colony a fine modern centre of learning where Chinese can obtain an education such as only could be elsewhere secured by going abroad. Hongkong has brought University educational facilities to the very door of China, and our University is doing a splendid work for the Chinese. But it will need more financial aid in the near future, and, as we say, if Britishers really want a worthy object to help in their desire to educate the Chinese, our local University provides just the right organization to be benefited.

Hongkong History Again.

In yesterday's issue we gave a brief outline of the Historical and Statistical Abstract of the Colony just issued by the Government. This concise volume is so replete with information that a reviewer is somewhat puzzled where to begin or where to make a selection. The unpleasant prevalence of crimes of violence recently led us to the Public Order column, which happens to be the last in the statistical abstract appended to the historical summary. We find that in 1844 the police establishment was 160—78 Europeans, 34 Indians, and 48 Chinese. The population then was rather under twenty thousand, of whom all except 404 were Chinese. The total of the year's prisoners is not given for that early period. All that is known is that 92 worthies were in "clink" on December 31, which does not sound too bad for the early days of an area that had long been infested by pirates, smugglers, and other undesirable gentry. It is, of course, difficult to judge how many offenders may have slipped through the net. In the course of ten years, by which time the population had grown to over 55,000, we find that the "average number of prisoners in gaol" was 155; which suggests that the inhabitants were either fairly law-abiding or were kept pretty well in hand. The police force had risen to 135, but for some reason the European establishment had been greatly reduced. So had the Chinese branch. Had the latter shown himself over-prone to squeeze? On the other hand, the Indian branch was apparently found efficient, its numbers having increased considerably.

The Incidence of Crime.

There is a gap in the ensuing period, but, coming to 1868, when the prisoners were first divided into "serious" and "minor", we see that during the year there were 905 of the former class and 2,941 of the latter. By this time the police force had been increased to 633—113 Europeans, 328 Indians, and 692 Chinese. Jumping over another ten years we see that the serious offenders had increased to over 1,500 after having shown some decrease, which gave ground for speculation as to the incidence of crime. Perhaps this increase in serious offences was partly due to a slight reduction in the police force, notwithstanding some rise in population. The succeeding years showed improvement, for, with the population steadily increasing, the number of serious offenders was less than 1,000 in 1877. In 1895, evidently a black year in the

DAY BY DAY.

THE VISIBLE BECOMES THE BESTIAL WHEN IT RESTS NOT UPON THE INVISIBLE.—(Cicero.)

One of the crew of the Wakasa Maru, which has arrived in port from Singapore, is suffering from typhoid.

There was one death, a deck passenger, aboard the Jason on the voyage from Glasgow, via Singapore.

The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was one fatal occurrence of plague, the victim being a Chinese.

Wong Tai-chung, a 17-year-old student of the Roman Catholic Seminary in Caine Road, was drowned whilst bathing near Telegraph Bay yesterday.

There was sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday a schoolboy, 19 years old, who fell down some steps in Ming Lun lane and injured his right leg.

A sum of \$40 and a gold finger ring were stolen from a safe by three robbers who broke into 1, Po Hing Fong yesterday afternoon. One of the robbers knocked down an apprentice boy, who was the only person in the house, and pressed him down to the ground while his confederates forced open the safe.

H.M.S. Curlew arrived in harbour this morning from Weihai-wai, being on her way home, to be replaced out here by a cruiser of the "D" Class. The Curlew, which now flies her pennant of pennant, created something of a sensation by her manoeuvring in the harbour as she was making for the naval camp. A Star Ferry boat was delayed for some time, and a big crowd gathered on the Praya. Nothing untoward happened.

Sobbing bitterly in the dock, a young Chinese woman appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning on a charge of unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition. Inspector Appleton executed a search warrant in the defendant's house yesterday and discovered the arms concealed under her pillow. The case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, the Magistrate granting bail at \$250.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Attacked by Indian Soldiers.

Sir,—I am surprised to see that not a single report has yet appeared in the local papers regarding the two assaults which took place at an early hour in Kowloon, a couple of days ago, against one of the Sisters of Mary Knoll Mission and another attack upon two girls of the Italian Convent, while they were in their room (one of them was injured in the eye by a blow) by two Indian soldiers. The culprit got away safely without punishment, owing to no police assistance at the time.

These frequent assaults are due to the lack of police vigilance, as we note a great absence of police in Kowloon, especially at night. Occasionally a dog or a cat is seen roving about, but a policeman very seldom, and very often none at all. Armed robberies are also very frequent, even against the poor class of people.

Is it not possible to have a radical remedy to protect the inhabitants of Kowloon? We appeal to the Kowloon Association to take up this matter at once and to make representation to the military authorities for investigations.

Yours etc.

KOWLOONITE.

Kowloon, July 19th, 1922.

sense, over two thousand serious offences were recorded for the first time, but in the following years gratifying diminution is shown, the total for 1910 being no more than 1,257. In spite of the continually-growing population. The people were pretty well behaved during the war, but 1919 witnessed a recrudescence of large figures. That tendency has been disagreeably in evidence during recent months, with signs, however, that the authorities are alive to the importance of maintaining the Colony's good name.

ROUND THE TOWN.**By "Gadabout."**

A brother scribe some time ago was deploring the fact that poor old Hongkong seems to stand still while the rest of the world forges ahead. Aerial travel was mentioned and at the present moment this part of the globe does seem a bit behind the times. Aeroplanes ceased to be a novelty at Home many years ago. These days people in "Blighy" can pop over to Paris in a matter of a few hours and the latest I hear is that a service has been started for people to go to the gay city just to see an opera and back again in decent time for bed. And here we poor miserable exiles out here, we read of others doing all these things, but precious little in the way of progress seems to come our way. Why, I suppose there are heaps of people here who've never even seen an aeroplane or an airship. Few Asiatics seem to have seen one, anyway. A pal of mine in a neighbouring colony was up-country with a lot of coolies when Ross Smith passed over on his way to Australia. They heard the buzz and looked up and were all so scared that they ran away, thinking it was the devil coming after them.

But it looks as if the time is not so very far distant when aircraft will be no novelty even in Hongkong. A large company has been started in San Francisco to introduce a system of aerial transport into China, and a well-known American aviator has been in Hongkong having a look see at the conditions. Owing to the present state of unrest it's impossible to get on with the job just now, but when the sword has been returned to the scabbard we are promised all sorts of things. The company has great schemes—for a direct line from Canton to Hongkong and for linking up many other towns. Then a Home paper gives details of a scheme for running bi-weekly services from the Old Country to India and Australia, reaching the former in three days and the latter in a week. There are one or two "ifs" but it is hoped to start the service early next year. We're told that the fares will be cheaper than travelling by steamer but the exact amount hasn't yet been decided. Perhaps Hongkong will not be left out in the cold, but, anyhow, even if it is, we haven't far to go to the nearest stopping place. Singapore and Rangoon are two of the proposed halts. Who knows; in a year or two perhaps we'll all be going Home by airship.

So the H.K.S.P.C.A. has at last condescended to answer some of the criticisms which have been fired at it from all sides during the last few days. But if the society has been doing all this good work of which the hon. sec. tells us, why have they kept so mum about it? Of course, you can admire their modesty, and all that sort of thing, you know, but it is to be presumed that the society can do with all the assistance it can get and it won't rake in much outside sympathy by keeping its light under a bushel. The hon. sec. tells us he can show us a heap of correspondence. What the dickens is the good of that? The society's job isn't to write letters, it's to put down cruelty to animals. The whole thing started off with a flare of trumpets, but it was a rotten start, nevertheless. I hinted at the time that it was a case of "too many cooks." All the "best" people attended the meeting and all that was done was that everybody voted everybody else on the committee. The gentleman who made the suggestion that present were put on the committee put the situation in a nutshell. If volunteer inspectors are required now's the chance for some of those committee people to show if they took office for the fun of the thing or if they really mean business.

What's happened to the K.C.C. open-air concerts this year? Surely it hasn't been decided not to hold any more. The affresco evenings at the Kowloon Cricket Club last Summer were some of the jolliest little entertainments we've ever had, and they certainly caught on. Each show seemed to attract a bigger crowd than the last and when you can get people to come right from the top of the Peak as far as the K.C.C. which many did, the popularity of the thing can't be denied. Kowloon people are more free and easy than those who dwell and have their being on the Island. I've

CHINESE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**Troops Withdrawn From Yochow.**

Peking, July 18.—In accordance with a mandate issued in June, the Northern troops have withdrawn from Yochow. Chao Hang-ti has undertaken that Hunan troops shall not replace the Northern, but the local police will be considerably strengthened.—Reuter.

MUKDEN HUMOUR.**Chang Tso-lin's Hopes.**

Peking, July 18.—Having seized the salt revenues and failed to restore the northern section rolling stock of the Peking-Mukden Railway, Chang Tso-lin, in a circular telegram to the provinces, declares his obedience to the legal President and expresses hopes of reunification. This is considered locally as a fresh illustration of Mukden humour.—Reuter.

PLUCKY RICKSHA COOLIE.**"Honour to Whom Honour is Due."**

In our report yesterday of the attack on a contractor by robbers in Gascogne Road, Kowloon, we stated that the ricksha pulled out on the appearance of the robbers. We now learn that this was not the case; in fact, the ricksha-man greatly assisted in the arrest of the man who was caught, although he had received a number of blows from the robbers. He made a plucky stand against the ruffians and but for his assistance the captured man would undoubtedly have got away.

COOL ROBBERS.**Made Themselves At Home.**

The audacious methods of four robbers who stole from a house in Leung Yee Fong Street recently was told Mr. Justice Wood at the Criminal Sessions this morning, when Uo Kai and So Luen, alleged to be two of their number, came up for trial.

The robbery occurred about mid-day on June 14th, said Mr. H.K. Holmes, who conducted the Crown's case. Leung Yee Fong Street, Counsel explained is between High Street and Third Street. On the first floor of No. 10 lived a man and his wife and their daughter. The husband was away and the daughter was out drawing water. The woman, who was alone, heard somebody coming up the stairs. Four men came in. They calmly sat down and made themselves at home, and told the woman that they were waiting to see her husband on business.

While the men were in the house the daughter returned, going into the kitchen. After waiting a short time one of the men asked the woman if she would make them tea. The woman went into a cubicle to get the teapot and the four men followed her. In the cubicle the woman was pushed down and her bangles snatched from off her wrists, one of the robbers striking her with the flat of a dagger. Two of the men then went to the daughter, but at this stage people on the floor below began to wonder what was happening. Hearing the commotion, someone shouted up the stairs and asked what the noise was all about. The daughter managed to reply, "come up." This scared the robbers and they ran off. In the street the four separated. One was captured in Bonham Road and one in Centre Street. The case is proceeding.

seen them taking an after dinner stroll in their shirt sleeves, anything like which is most certainly not done on this side of the water. Nevertheless, for all their creases and starch, I've an idea that even those who nest in the Island heights feel a craving to be natural sometimes. You can leave your "stad rags" at home when you come to a show at the K.C.C. and that's probably one of the reasons why such crowds of people come to the free and easy affairs of the whole thing. The attraction? Come and see the K.C.C. let's have some more of them.

The Bride and her Maids



LACE IS LAVISHLY USED ON THIS YEAR'S WEDDING GOWN



THIS BRIDESMAID WEARS ORCHID CHIFFON GIRDLED WITH VIOLETS

EXQUISITE BRIDAL GOWN OF CHIFFON IN SILVER TONES



GOING-AWAY COSTUME OF BLUE TWILL TRIMMED WITH BRAID



ENTHUSIASTIC NEGLIGEE OF GEORGETTE WITH CRYSTAL BEADS

NOT even the most rabid stickler for the superiority of old days and old customs over modern days and customs can assert that wedding gowns of a generation ago were more beautiful than wedding gowns of to-day. The bride of—say, 1892—wore enormous sleeves ballooned out by buckram linings. There were nine gorings in her skirt, that completely hid her little satin slippers and her satin bodice was strained to fit over a small-waisted, high-busted corset.

1922 WEDDING GOWNS.
The bride of this year does not balloon out anywhere; all the lines of her costume are long and soft and exquisitely graceful—and despite the shortness of her skirt in comparison with the sweeping length of a generation ago—she is a very stately figure in her bridal robes. Even veils do not form a voluminous cloud about the bride now; they hang softly and rather limply, blending in with the lines of the train. And lace veils that have a certain weight are preferred to tulle veils.

SILVER ADDS LOVELINESS TO WEDDING GOWN.
Silver threaded bridal gowns are among the most distinguished models this year.
Frosted silver tulle is a new bridal fabric and a wedding gown of this material, bordered with cloth of silver and embroidered with crystal beads is one of the distinguished costumes of the year. A veil of rose point accompanied this wonderful wedding gown. One of the wedding gowns pictured is of white chiffon weighted with silver thread brocade motifs. The skirt has an irregular length and the train, falling from the shoulders, sweeps away over the floor. Almost veil-less, too, is this wedding costume. A bandeau-cap of lace goes about the head and a short veil of rose point, attached to the cap with orange blossoms, falls just below the shoulders. This bride carries the rather small, loosely arranged bouquet that is preferred now to a mammoth shoulder-bouquet; and her flowers are lilies of the valley.

RIBBON ON WEDDING GOWNS.
Ribbon is just now such an important trimming asset that it has arrived even on the wedding gown. There is something just a bit frivolous about ribbon—for the seriousness and dignity of wedding—yet Paris is putting knots of ribbon on wedding costumes and the style is bound to appeal to some brides. For a very youthful bride is the ribbon-garnished wedding costume pictured. Choux of white satin ribbon knotted about clusters of orange blossoms are placed

at the girdle and at the corners of the square, lace-edged satin train. The gown is of bride-white satin and Calais lace, insertions of the lace running around the skirt above a corded hem, and across the bodice in a yoke that continues into the short sleeves. The cut of the neckline, brief sleeves, gathered skirt and yoke-bodice make this model very youthful in style and its youthfulness contrasts with the extremely long train and flowing veil in striking effect. The veil is of silk net, feather stitched at the edge, and is attached to a coronet of orange flower buds.

SMART BRIDESMAIDS.
Most bridesmaids' frocks nowadays are practical rather than picturesque. That is, they are modern, wearable costumes that will give service after the wedding occasion, instead of being planned solely to make a picturesque occasion of the affair. A smart and modern gown for a bridesmaid is pictured. It is of chiffon with the lovely "petal" skirt, than which nothing more graceful in costume has ever been devised. This petal skirt drapery is made of a great many triangular pieces of chiffon, picot edged and hung on the skirt in soft, irregular effect. The bridesmaid's frock in the picture is of orchid chiffon over orchid satin. At the girdle is a garland of violets and small white gardenias, and the frock and flower tints are repeated in the hat. A small loose cluster of flowers, instead of the ancient-style mammoth bouquet, is carried by the modern bridesmaid.

Trim little travelling suits for the honeymoon are of navy blue twill with bands of braid—like the model pictured. The loose coat laps at the hip and fastens with a steel clasp—a change from the open, Chinese coat that flares. The sleeves flare, however, and have exaggerated cuffs opening widely to show long-wristed gloves. The pictured going-away outfit includes a smart little hat and very big earrings; pale grey silk stockings with grey suede strap slippers and the latest sort of pocketbook—of grey kid with a painted picture in delicate tints on the outside.

For the bride, naturally, is the lovely white negligee pictured—of Georgette, slashed and put together in panels with narrow

straps that are thickly sewed with white beads.
A SUMPTUOUS NIGHTGOWN.
The bride's nightgown in the picture is a garment of supreme luxury that very few average trousseau-providers will aspire to; but such night-gowns are actually shown in shops where lingerie of the most beautiful grade is carried. The pictured night-gown has panels joined at the sides to radium silk pleatings, and sashbows of white satin ribbon tie the panels together under the arms. Rare lace in insertions and medallions is combined with the most exquisite band embroidered handkerchief linen to make the panels. The bit of colour is in the pink and mauve rose applique at one side of the décolletage.

THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

Fruit Punch.

Here's a good hot-weather drink:

One pineapple, 1 quart water, 1 quart raspberries or strawberries, 5 oranges, 3 cups lemon syrup, cracked ice.

Grate pineapple. Put water and pineapple in a smooth sauce pan and boil three minutes. Strain. Add juice pressed from quart of fruit, orange juice and lemon syrup. Pour over cracked ice and serve.

There are two things to remember in serving iced drinks. Always strain lemon or orange juice before adding to other juices and always serve a drink ice cold and with chips of ice in the glasses.

COLOURED LACE FROCKS.



Chantilly, Bohemian, Spanish, cre and eyelet are some of the lace you may now choose.
If you prefer black it will be given to you, but you'll hardly be feminine if you don't succumb to the golden and lemon yellows, the sapphires, the jade, watermelon, and periwinkle shades.

BEAUTIFUL TRIFLES.

For the Bedroom

Trifles for the adornment of the bedroom are growing more beautiful and more luxurious each day, and the latest nightdress cases are charming. A China shepherdess spreads her skirts of gold lace and rosebuds in such a wide circle that they completely cover a flat cushion-like case in dull gold silk.

Through these cases are terribly expensive to buy, they may be made at home quite cheaply. The round case is easily made of cotton wool covered in silk. There must be two pieces, a bottom and top cushion, which are afterwards sewn together, except for an opening through which to push the folded "nightie."

A china figure cut short at the waist may then be dressed in voluminous skirts of gold or silver lace, and stretched into position on the top of the top cushion. The lace should be caught here and there to keep it from getting out of place, but do not sew it down too well, or the light, fluffy effect will be lost.

Biscuit boxes may be made to match; also electric light shades. A case and biscuit box to match would make a delightful wedding present. Telephone covers for the bedside phone, are also very charming. A Victorian lady hides the ugly official instrument with her many silken and lace skirts, which may conceal a sachet of the owner's favourite perfume.

Another attractive idea is to remove the ordinary pillows, banishing them to a cupboard for the day and substituting beautiful cushions in satin and lace, or a long, ornamental silken bolster finished off with heavy tassels reaching almost to the ground. This enables one to display an embroidered silk bedspread to the greatest advantage. If this scheme is carried out the nightdress case should match, both as regards colour and formation.

JOTTINGS.

Sport coats and hats frequently match, especially when the material is silk.

Yellow is one of the most popular colours again. The exact shade of the canary's wing seems to be the desired tint.

A very novel handbag is a pouch shaped affair that looks much like a beaded bag until a close examination reveals that it is made entirely of small rhinestones.

A charming gown is of embroidered yellow net, made over a foundation of shell pink satin, and girdled with pink and blue satin ribbon.

Slips of coloured metal cloth are worn under the new lingerie frocks.

DAINTY NECKWEAR.

The tulle ruffle has returned to favour. Certainly nothing is more becoming as a finish to the batteau-shaped décolletage that finishes so many day dresses this summer. But even tulle ruffles are affected by fashion, and one notices that those that are worn to-day are of a far more exaggerated type than any that have gone before.

Made in the finest flesh-coloured tulle or a new tone of pale lemon, in peach colour or mauve, these have wide, outstanding frills of the most fragile and airy description, and they are trimmed with a large single petalled black tulle flower—set between their folds at the back. The flower trimming has its practical use, for the wide-petalled blossom is trimmed with almost invisible wire and helps to hold the frilles in place.

Tulle scarves have also returned to fashion for day wear. The newest of these measure two-and-a-half yards in length, and are finished off with an all-round border of silver or gold picot, or a narrow silver cord, that seems no thicker than an ordinary silk thread.

TABLE ACCESSORIES.

Cut glass and crystal are immensely popular this season for table decoration. Not only does one see heavy cut wine glasses and flower bowls, but whole services made of glass are introduced for serving cold luncheons. Indeed, glass seems to be completely taking the place of silver. Heavy old glass salt-cellars are much sought after, while glass pepper-pots and mustard-pots of small proportions are now to be bought, complete with glass spoons to match; while glass butter knives are another novelty.

Hostesses who cannot afford the expensive variety of heavy cut glass, will be delighted with some wonderful reproductions of ancient Roman glass in the form of vases, &c., of sea-green colour, decorated with rings and seals of palest blue. Such ornaments are to be seen on many luncheon and dinner tables this season, and are a reproduction of some rare specimens of some old Roman glass that are to be seen in the Museum at Basel.

JOTTINGS.

The earrings that are so recklessly purchased by all types of femininity these days seem to be long and narrow and jewelled.

A set of lingerie for a fastidious bride is made of white silk, and on each piece is a tiny bouquet of orange blossoms.

Brilliant red hats continue to be most popular. Red handbags, too, are smart and red heels, or black patent leather pumps.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

From	Due	From	Due
Hongkong	Vancouver	Canada	England
Empress of Canada	July 27 Aug. 14	Empress of Scotland	Aug. 22 Aug. 29
Empress of Britain	Aug. 10 Aug. 28	Empress of France	Sept. 5 Sept. 12
Empress of Australia	Aug. 24 Sept. 11	Empress of Scotland	Sept. 19 Sept. 26
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7 Sept. 25	Empress of France	Oct. 3 Oct. 10

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Charbourg and Hamburg. Movement of Cabin on Atlantic steamers held there and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
Special train Vancouver to Chicago leaves immediately after ship's arrival.
Standard sleeping cars, compartments & drawing rooms.
Canadian Pacific Hotel at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Pacific, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

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Hongkong Office Telephone 152. Cable Address GACANPAC.



Reduced Fare to Europe U.S. \$620.50 First Class Throughout HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

From	Due	From	Due
Hongkong	Vancouver	Canada	England
Empress of Canada	July 27 Aug. 14	Empress of Scotland	Aug. 22 Aug. 29
Empress of Britain	Aug. 10 Aug. 28	Empress of France	Sept. 5 Sept. 12
Empress of Australia	Aug. 24 Sept. 11	Empress of Scotland	Sept. 19 Sept. 26
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7 Sept. 25	Empress of France	Oct. 3 Oct. 10

Calling at Dairen and omitting Shanghai.
Calling at Dairen.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
SEA MARCH, KEELING, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA, CUEZ, BALBOA, CALAO, MULLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
STEAMERS
ONYO MARU 17,500 Sept. 10th
ONYO MARU 18,000 Oct. 9th
SEINO MARU 18,000 Nov. 19th.

For full information, including passenger lists, freight and charter apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

Manager Agents United States Shipping Board
EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"West Farallon" Due Hongkong In Port
Leaves Hongkong 23rd July.

"Aurora" Due Hongkong 12th Aug.
Leaves Hongkong 14th Aug.

TARPO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. & CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

"West Ivan" Due Hongkong 20th July.
Leaves Hongkong 21st July.

"Bearport" Due Hongkong 6th Aug.
Leaves Hongkong 5th Aug.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED. For Full Information apply to

STRUTHERS & BARRY.
1st Floor, Powell's Building.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for Japan-China-Philippines.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent. Indo-China-Straits & Java.

CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

Sailings Subject to Alteration

SHANGHAI—Regular Passenger, Mail and Cargo Service to and from Shanghai. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans and Light throughout.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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LO SHUN WAN—Manager.

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(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila

and

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
OLDEKERK	Adm. B'dam, Hamburg & Bremen	21st July
ZOSMA	B'dam, Adm. Hamburg & Bremen	22nd Aug.
SEMILAN	Adm. B'dam, Hamburg & Bremen	21st Sept.
TEMBA	B'dam, Adm. Hamburg & Bremen	20th Oct.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents, York Building.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



DOLLAR LINE



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For Baltimore via Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.
S.S. DIANA DOLLAR 22nd October.

For New York via Genoa, Marseilles and Boston.
S.S. ROBERT DOLLAR 23rd July.

S.S. ESTHER DOLLAR 15th Aug.

For San Francisco and Vancouver.
S.S. BESSIE DOLLAR 1st September.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

3rd Floor, General Post Office Building. Tel. 795 & 792.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD

REGULAR

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE

ON THE BERTH FOR—

PORT SAID, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN

S.S. PFALZ 24th July.

S.S. HOLSTEIN 9th Aug.

For particulars Regarding Rates and Bookings Apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 795-792. Gen. P. O. Building. Third Floor.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

SEATTLE & VICTORIA

SERVICE—COURTESY—SPEED.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. President Jackson For Seattle July 27. Aug. 15.

President Grant For Seattle Aug. 10. Aug. 28.

President Jefferson For Seattle Aug. 21. Sept. 12.

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. President Grant For Manila July 31.

President Jefferson For Manila Aug. 14.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE SERVICE.

LAKE ONAWA
CADARETTA
Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian

Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.

Passengers and Freight Particulars, apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building. PASSENGER OFFICE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House

SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

S.S. SURUGA about August 5.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched 23rd July to SINGAPORE, PENANG

and BELAWAN DELI.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation

All lower berths Doctor carried.

English cuisine Wireless telegraph

1st class fare to SINGAPORE \$100.

Agents: JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN,
York Building,
Chater Road,
Telephone No. 1574.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "CORJISTAN"

"ARMANESTAN"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07

Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$420.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama & Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING August 10th.

S.S. CHINA September 16th.

S.S. NILE September 29th.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

S.S. CORJISTAN For Amoy.....

S.S. ARMANESTAN For Singapore only. July 22. at 3 p.m.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San

Francisco to a ready sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT

PRINCE'S BUILDING, Tel. 194. Cable add. "CHIMAIL."

100 Hous Street, Tel. 2161.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. CYCLOPS via Suez Canal 35th July.

Steamer proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD, HONGKONG.

(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICE CONTRACTUELS.

(Mail service under contract with the French Government)

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
Shanghai, Kobe, & Yokohama	"AMBOISE" 15,000	On or about 21st July.
	"CORDILLERE" 15,000	On or about 28th July.

Manila via Hongkong: "CHAMBERLAIN" 15,000 On or about 21st July.

Penang, Singapore, & Batavia: "ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 On or about 28th Aug.

Yokohama, Kobe, & Shanghai: "CORDILLERE" 15,000 On or about 5th Sep.

COMMERCIAL LINE.

Trans. Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, & Rotterdam.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP (on application).

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—FRANCO—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone No. 749. A. JOBARD, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition, Western Union and Watkins, Bantleys and Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians

Kowloon Docks

No. 1. Length 700ft. Breadth 85ft.

No. 2. Length 511ft. Breadth 74ft.

No. 3. Length 264ft. Breadth 43ft. 3in.

No. 1 Slip. Length 240ft. Breadth 60ft.

No. 2 Slip. Length 220ft. Breadth 50ft.



Launch of Oil Tanker "PALUDINA" at KOWLOON DOCK. Built to the order of The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R.M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CHINESE POSTAL STAMPS.

The Chinese post office is now issuing a special sale of famine relief stamps in four colours. The stamps, which will be on sale until June 30, 1923, have no postage value. The dark red stamps sell for 1 cent, light red for 10 cents, yellow for 51, and green for 10.

ASBESTOS MINING IN HUBEI.

The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information reports from Nanchanghsien, Hubei, that several asbestos mines have been discovered recently in the vicinity of Fuchiat, Chikungshan, Yungkiatsi, and Tushanpo. They are now being operated by the natives.

ORIENTAL OILS FOR THE U.S.

Seattle is getting an increased tonnage of Oriental oils. The Pine Tree State brought 600 tons of wood oil June 20, the Hawaiian Islands of the Mitsui & Co. brought 155 cases of whale oil and 1,200 barrels of peanut oil, the Africa Maru, of the O.S.K., had 600 tons of wood oil, and almost every ship arriving from the Orient is bringing some of this tonnage. Resumption of operation of manufacturing plants in the East and Middle West is responsible for the increased imports in Oriental oils.

COTTON TEXTILES.

Transaction in cotton textiles for summer use have almost finished, and the season has come to a quiet end, though weavers took strict precautions in the disposal of their goods. In normal years, it is the season for weavers to commence preparations for the weaving of winter clothes, but prices of cotton yarn which govern the vicissitudes of cotton weaving circles, stand very high, owing to the improvement in the prices of raw cotton and the reaction from the pessimistic opinions which ruled the market at the beginning of the year. As a matter of course, the improvement in cotton yarn gives a sufficient encouragement to weaving circles, but the advance in prices of cotton yarn runs ahead of the season for the preparation of weavings for winter clothes, with the result that weavers are hesitating to buy cotton yarn at such high prices. The cotton yarn market tends to go higher, owing to the strong backing of the improvement in American raw cotton by the speculators and to its being the season for demand and for cotton yarn from weavers, and it is expected that the quotations will rise above Y300. On the other hand, weavers think it dangerous to buy cotton yarn, taking into consideration the reported retrenchment policy in finance to be adopted by the new Cabinet, and the probable adjustment of the prices of commodities. Such being the case, transactions for winter clothes will be much delayed this year. Transactions for flannelette, however, are going on promisingly, but they are chiefly for speculation. On the whole, the market is disinclined to have anything to do with winter clothes at present. (Japan Chronicle)

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA. APCAR
AND
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS,
RED SEA, ROYAL, KURURU, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
SUDAN	7,600	22 July noon	S'pore, Pang Obo & B'bay
KASHGAR	9,000	31st July	B'bay, M'les, L'don, Antwerp
SARDINIA	6,581	16th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SICILIA	6,702	16th Aug.	S'pore, Pang Obo & B'bay
DEVANHA	8,042	30th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
NOVARA	6,850	13th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,000	27th Sept.	B'bay, M'les, L'don, Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN [6,052] 3rd Aug. C'ta via S'pore & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS [4,000] 3rd Aug. {Manila, Thurs. Island,
Townsville, Brisbane,
Sydney and Melbourne.

For further information apply to—
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEL, Manager.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TANDA	6,956	24th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
ALIPPORE	5,273	25th July	Kobe.
SICILIA	6,702	3rd Aug.	Shanghai only.
EASTERN	4,000	6th Aug.	Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
Parcels Messing and more than 24 lbs. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "GLENVY"	24th July.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	7th August.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. GLENBEG	4th Aug.	L'DON, P'DAM, A'WERP, H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD

Telephone No 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiluwong	Japan	19th July	22nd July	B'via via B'ton
Tjibondari	Java	15th July	22nd July	S'hai & B'bay
Tjitaroen	Java	23rd July	1st Aug.	B'via via Banks

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SPATLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.

YOKOHAMA M. (Calling Keelung) Wed. 26th July, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU (Calling Keelung) Friday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

KITANO MARU, Friday, 21st July at 11 a.m.

HARUNA MARU, Friday, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.

TSUYAMA MARU, Wednesday, 26th July.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.

SADO MARU, Friday, 26th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

YOSHINO MARU, Wednesday, 19th July at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU, Tuesday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOBI MARU, Sunday, 30th July.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU, Tuesday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

YAMADATA MARU, Wednesday, 19th July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU, Friday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

WAKASA MARU (Calling Nagasaki) Wednesday, 19th July.

LYONS MARU, Friday, 21st July.

For further information apply to—
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEL, Manager.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" Sailing on or about 8th Aug.
S.S. "DACE CASTLE" Sailing middle of September.**LYOYD TRIESTINO.**

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 10th August.
For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 25th July.
S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 29th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH-AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing 30th August.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	20th July.	25th July, at 3 p.m.
CHANGSHA	5th Aug.	10th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. (LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

HOMEWARDS.

City of Cambridge 3rd Aug. Havre, London, Antwerp & Hamburg
City of Manchester 26th Aug. Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & H'b'urg

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.Sailings from Hongkong:—
For— Steamers. To Sail.

For further particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

Tel. 36

COASTAL SHIPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Wingsang	Fri.	21st July at noon.
MANILA	Fri.	21st July at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fri.	22nd July at 3 p.m.
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Wingsang	Sun.	23rd July at d'light.
KOBE & Yokohama	Mon.	24th July at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Tues.	25th July at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Hopsang	Tues.	25th July at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoikow Lechang	Wed.	26th July at d'light.
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Choyang	Fri.	28th July at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Fri.	28th July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Sun.	29th July at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Sun.	30th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongsang	Sun.	30th July at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoikow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Fooksang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 22nd July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Suiyang	20th July at 4 p.m.
W'WEL C'FOO, N'CHWANG Kashing		22nd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Sunning	22nd July at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Kanchow	23rd July at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kwangtung	23rd July at 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kalgan	25th July at 2 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW, S'PORE Kinyuan		26th July at d'light.
W'WEL, CHEFOO & T'SIN Huchow		28th July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kot via S'tow.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Telephone No. 36.

Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haikong ...	W. C. Percmore	TUES. 25th July at 1 p.m.
Haiching ...	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 28th July at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea, Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 26th July.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 21st July.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 2206.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

GERMAN SMUGGLERS AT GLASGOW.

German seamen are achieving a reputation as smugglers at Glasgow, and perhaps elsewhere. They purchase brandy in the Fatherland at 8d. per 5-gill bottle, and if they can get it ashore at Glasgow it will sell at a profit of 900 per cent.—all because of the rate of exchange. But the Glasgow excoise men are very watchful, and any Fritz with bulging pockets does not get far way from the gangway. He is "lifted" and his "profits" are converted into fines.

COMPETITION FOR TRANS-PACIFIC TRAFFIC.

Puget Sound ports are interested in an unofficial announcement that Japan is preparing to meet the competition of the speedy transpacific passenger liners now plying in the Pacific trade. Puget Sound is the point where British, Japanese and American interests have concentrated in the fight for Asiatic business. Puget Sound ports alone in 1920 handled 61 per cent. of the exports and imports with Japan credited to Pacific Coast ports and 45 per cent. of the Chinese trade.

AUTOMATIC LIGHTHOUSE.

One of the most interesting recent additions to British navigational aids is an automatic lighthouse, which turns on its chemically heated light when actinic light-valves fall to a certain degree of weakness, again extinguishing itself when daylight develops prescribed power. A structure of the kind has been erected at Barry Holmes, Gower, on the dangerous Swansea coast. So completely automatic is the action that it requires no attention at all except to feed it with chemicals from time to time, and each of the gasometer-like tanks holds supplies sufficient for about two years. The actual lamp is relatively small but very powerful, and rises above the main structure. An official of the Board of Trade explained that the principle of the automatic lighthouse is rapidly being applied, and it may be that in a short time lighthouse keepers will be altogether relieved of their somewhat monotonous and hazardous vocation.

CHINA COAST GUILD AWARD.

A paragraph in our Shanghai contemporary, "Shipping and Engineering," states: "We have seen two letters, which originated in the office of a China Coast steamship company. The letters read as follows: No. 1

16th March, 1921.

Esq.

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,—Following on your application, which we have duly received, we are prepared to give you a trial on our British S.S. " " which vessel is now lying at Hongkong. We offer you the berth as acting second officer, to commence at Hongkong as from the 1st April, 1921, at the monthly remuneration of £150 per month, with your board on the vessel, under the usual coasting conditions. We would appreciate a prompt reply so that we can know one way or another if you are desirous of accepting this employment.

Yours, etc.

No. 2. Written by the same owners, to the same person 21st March, 1921.

Dear Sir,—During the week-end, I have given your application for a further advance in salary, my consideration, and I think that you are entitled to a reasonable trial. Under such circumstances, I am prepared to give you a further £75 per month and if you are prepared to proceed as second officer on board the S.S. " " at £225 (two hundred and twenty-five dollars) a month I shall be pleased to engage you.

Yours, etc.

As the officer referred to was a British certificated second officer, it is obvious that the original offer was nothing else, a moral evasion of the Hongkong Arbitration to which the shipping company concerned was a signatory. We have refrained from giving any names in the letters above quoted, in view of the fact that documents in our possession at the moment, and others which we have seen recently, go clearly to prove that even more than a year ago the Hongkong Arbitration Award, so far as many officers and some small companies were concerned, was actually, though not officially a dead letter.

CHINESE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

Late Dr. Wu Ting-fang's Views.

The following article by the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang appears in a copy of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* just to hand. There is today among the Chinese people a stronger and more active national feeling than ever before in the history of the country. The first practical demonstration of this feeling became manifest in 1911 when the people rose against Manchu oppression, overthrew the alien dynasty and laid the foundations of the republic. Since that time it has been growing in force and power. Young, western-educated Chinese have returned to their native land, bringing with them knowledge of what national movements have done in other countries, notably in the United States, and they have taken their place as leaders in the movement which is destined to lead China to salvation through the road of self-help. Today American ideals provide the impetus for hundreds of these young men who are holding national and municipal office in their own land. The old saying that the Japanese alone of the Oriental races could boast of a live, impelling national feeling is no longer true. China has come into her own.

More than once of late I have had it put to me that the rise of this national spirit has in it the possibility of a development in the direction of anti-foreign feeling. But I want to insist any such notion as that with all the powers of which I am capable.

First and foremost, let it be said that the Chinese are an essentially peace-loving people. They want no differences with any other nation; they want to develop along pacific lines, unobstructed by others. It may be said, in answer to this, that strife-ridden China hardly presents the spectacle of a peaceable country. But the reply to that is there are times when nations can only be served by the use of force. And to-day the warlike operations in progress are aimed solely at the overthrow of militarism, which all thinking Chinese know to be the curse of the land.

First of all, the militarists have to be put out of business; then will come the time for reconstruction, for rebuilding the country and building up a sound people's government.

Those of us who are now seeking to lead China into better ways know that we must encourage trade and intercourse with the great outside world, and, especially, seek to maintain friendly relations with foreign powers. Any other policy would be futile. And that policy is obviously the antithesis of an anti-foreign policy. We want, naturally, to preserve our sovereign rights and territorial integrity, which in the past have not been altogether respected as they should have been. Many of the existing treaties with foreign powers are harsh in their terms and bad in principle. But, notwithstanding that, we realize they must be observed, at any rate until such time as we can persuade the Powers to modify or annul them. The very bedrock of our foreign policy is the cultivation of friendly relations with all who have dealings with us.

But while anxious to be friendly with all, the new China is conscious of her rights. The day has gone for good when bullying foreigners could treat Chinese subjects as so much dirt. The action and the servant in foreign employment have not always had a fair deal. White employers have on occasion been far too domineering and harsh. And if the Chinese employee is now beginning to show that he will not forever stand for such treatment, no one should complain, for it marks the beginning of self-respect, which is the first step toward salvation.

The workers are now asserting their rights through the medium of their guilds or unions, which are the instruments which will win them a greater degree of economic independence than they have ever enjoyed.

OVER 100,000 ROBBERS IN C. CHINA.

The native press estimates that there are at present upwards of 100,000 robbers moving about in the provinces of Chihli, Honan, and Shantung. The authorities are still hesitating before setting out upon the immense task of exterminating these "undesirables."—*C. C. Post.*

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Karmala for London via ports, July 19.—Mr. J. P. Barker, Mr. N. G. Harris, Master Harris, Mrs. N. G. Harris, Miss Harris, Miss E. Gordon, Master Harris, Master Harris, Mrs. H. R. Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gordon, Mr. D. M. Hawes, Master Gordon, Master Gordon, Miss E. M. Mitchell, Mrs. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Irving, Mr. J. Ruddock, Mr. Lambert, Master C. W. S. Lambert, Capt. H. R. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Mr. H. Schaeffer, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Veness, Mr. Wishard, Mr. Frickleton, Mr. H. de Gray, Capt. Van de Byle, Mr. F. Heymans, Mr. Ebeling Koning, Gunner Murphy, Cpl. Hayward, Mr. H. J. Leslie, Mr. Hefflinger, Mr. and Mrs. Pihoda, Mr. Wilmington, Mr. J. L. Fairall, Mr. J. S. Kenney, Mr. E. C. Nangle, Miss McKinney, P. O. Wm. Fitzgerald, S. P. O. Thos. Dunning, Mr. J. Casterton, Mrs. Clark, Miss Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Kreged and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Craddock and infant, Mrs. Tipples, Master A. D. Tipples, Mr. H. G. Tipples, Mr. E. P. Mitch, Mr. A. de R. Barbosa, Mr. W. J. Hook.

Per s.s. Pyralis for Singapore and London, July 19: Miss R. W. Field, Mrs. E. P. Wood, Miss Herrill, Mr. J. Powell, Mr. T. W. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Cousins and son, Mrs. P. Keppie, Mrs. D. Macdonald, and children, Mr. A. D. Buchanan, Mr. R. W. Ashford, Miss McKinney, Mrs. E. F. Toller and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Church and four children, Miss R. Holly, Mrs. Gerard, Miss Bezza, Mrs. Simons and 2 children, Mrs. W. J. Crooks and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Don, Mr. Wm. Kay, Mr. Ashley Carter, Mr. T. F. Singer, N. D. Lukhamanoff, Mr. Parker, Mr. C. Babbage, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. E. C. Roscoe, Mr. J. R. Giles, Miss K. D. Lukhamanoff, Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, Mr. T. G. J. Brown, Mr. J. L. D. Sanderson, Mr. F. S. Reynolds.

MOST DANGEROUS WEATHER.

Pep's The Best Protection Against Throat & Lung Dangers.

Nothing does out "the weather" on your throat or lung-like the coming of the monsoon. Rapid changes of temperature and a warm steamy atmosphere play havoc with many people and liability to dangerous colds and chills is greatly increased. The safest precaution is to slip a Pep's tablet into your mouth occasionally.

Pep's soothes, heals and strengthens all the breathing passages, they bathe the innermost recesses of throat, chest and lungs with the potent medicinal vapours given off, as the tablets dissolve in the mouth. Thus dangerous germ trouble is instantly nipped in the bud, soreness and inflammation are allayed, and hoarseness and irritating dry cough speedily ended. In other words, Pep's being a true breathable medicine goes directly to the affected parts and end throat and chest mischief like nothing else can. The old cough-mixtures with their opium, chloral and other habit-forming drugs, swallowed into the stomach, seriously weaken and injure the nerves. They cannot, except in a very slow indirect way, affect the chest or lungs.

Pep's should be kept handy in every household, not only on account of their high value as a "preventive" medicine, but because they provide the safest and most effective remedy for sore throat, influenza, colds, tightness of chest, early morning cough, malarial colds, tonsillitis, hoarseness, wheeziness and chest troubles of children and old folk. Pep's are obtainable of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere in handy glass bottles.

All readers desirous of testing this unique breathable remedy without expense, should write for a Free Trial Package, to the Calcutta depot—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., 9, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

LIGHT-WEIGHT COINS.

Other provinces are now fully alive to the danger of an unimpeded inflow of light-weight copper coins. Chihli has protested, and the Acting Civil Governor has given orders prohibiting their importation.—*N. O. D.*

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.

T/T Demand	2/7
30 d/s Demand	2/7 1/16
4 m/s Demand	2/7 1/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	111
T/T Japan	120
T/T India	198
Demand, India	—
T/T San Francisco & New York	57 1/2
T/T Java	150
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	6.85
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	2/7 3/4
4 m/s D/P	2/8 1/4
6 m/s L/C	2/8
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	2/8 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	59
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	7.2
5 m/s France	7.30

Demand, Germany	57 1/2
T/T Bombay	198
Demand, Bombay	198
T/T Calcutta	198
Demand, Calcutta	198
In Yokohama	120
Demand, Manila	116
Demand, Singapore	111
Demand, Batavia	150
In Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	80 1/4
Sovereign	7.60
Gold leaf per Tael	—
Bar Silver, ready	35 1/2
forward	35 3/4
Bank of England rates	3 1/2
New York/London	4.44 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hkong 50 ct. pieces	par
10 "	par
5 "	3 1/2% dis.
Canton sub. coins	30% dis.

Hongkong, July 19, 1922.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 19d. 11h. 42m.—Pressure remains highest to the east of Japan. It has increased moderately at Weihaiwei and decreased slightly over Japan and the Philippines.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inch. Total since January 1st, 34.18 inches, against an average of 49.16 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Formosa Channel	
2 Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light variable winds; fair.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamcocks	
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, July 19, 1922.

PROPOSED MUSEUM FOR SHANGHAI.

The Shanghai public was again reminded of the need for a museum in this city, in an address given by Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby to members of the Rotary Club. "The Royal Asiatic Society is unable to maintain a curator and the work just cannot be done," he said. Continuing, Mr. Sowerby pointed out that the Western world practically owes every variety of flower and fruit to China, while zoologically speaking it is still more valuable, having even now animals which date from prehistoric ages. Phossants also would appear to have their headquarters in this country, but as Mr. Sowerby said, they are disappearing from the Yangtze region owing to the export of game in cold storage.

HOT-WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of hot-weather headaches is torpid liver. To gently stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, or biliousness, use

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives which neither gripe nor purge. Pinkettes promote daily regularity, clear the skin, remove the cause of coated tongue and ill-smelling breath. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 State Street, New York.

HOTELS.

LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS.

HONGKONG: Hongkong Hotel, Peak Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel.
SHANGHAI: Astor House Hotel, Palace Hotel, Grand Hotel Kales.
PEKING: Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits.
The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. In conjunction with The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. and The Grand Hotel des Wagons Ltd.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION. ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING. TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

THE EUROPE HOTEL.

SINGAPORE.

DANCING AFTER DINNER EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. TEA DANCES TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

The Hotel Orchestra under the Direction of Mr. F. R. Martens.

Telephones in every Room. Telegraphic Address: "EUROPE, SINGAPORE." Telephone No. 2740 (9 lines). THE EUROPE HOTEL, LTD. ARTHUR E. ODELL, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL.

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON. SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents. Are resident Managers.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Two minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. Five minutes by Ferry from Hongkong. A first class Hotel every respect and under English management. Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor. Large, airy and comfortable. Terms Moderate. Special arrangements for families on application to J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.



SOLE AGENT, MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., HONGKONG.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	W. L. July 15	W. L. July 17
Wuchow, West River	+9.50	-2.42	48.2	48.1
Kongmoon, " "	+14.70	-0.80	7.7	—
Linkonghow, North	+37.00	0	—	—
Samshui, " "	+27.25	-5.00	17.9	18.0
Shoklung, East	+15.15	-0.98	7.7	7.2

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on late	on late
Barometer	29.75	29.76
Temperature	86	79
Humidity	78	73
Wind Direction	E CALM	E
Wind Force	2	0
Weather	c c c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 18th 8°

Lowest open air Temperature on the 19th 7°

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, July 19.

TIDE TABLE.

19th to 25th, July, 1922.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Time	Mean	Mean	Time	Mean
Wed. 19	4 45	5 5	10 10	11 10
Thurs. 20	5 17	5 3	10 38	11 2
Fri. 21	5 45	5 3	11 3	11 28
Sat. 22	6 19	5 3	11 52	11 3
Sun. 23	6 48	5 3	12 18	11 3
Mon. 24	7 11	5 3	12 41	11 3
Tues. 25	7 35	5 3	1 12	11 3

m. morning a. afternoon

ENTERTAINMENT.

CORONET

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

HAROLD LLOYD

"I DO."

WESLEY BARRY

"DON'T EVER MARRY"

KOWLOON THEATRE

at 5.45 and 9.15

NOBART, BOSWORTH

"WHITE HANDS."

and Snub

Pollard Comedy.

Prices as Usual.



Hongkong's Most Modern & Coolest Picture Palace.

TO-DAY at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SEELZNICK presents

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

THE MAN WHO LOST HIMSELF

A Startling New Story Of Two Men Who So Closely Resembled One Another That The Wife Could Not Tell Them Apart.

2.30 and 7.15 p.m.

EILEEN SEDGWICK in "TERROR TRAIL"

Episodes, 11 and 12.

Usual Prices. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

STAR THEATRE.

PEKING ROAD, KOWLOON. Phone K. 795. The biggest house exhibiting the best pictures.

Tuesday, 18th to Thursday, 20th, 5.30 and 9.15.

WILLIAM S. HART.

SHARK MONROE.

An Aircraft Star Attraction.

Booking at the Star Ferry Wharf for Hongkong Residents FREE FERRY TICKETS BOTH WAYS. Open Daily 4.30 to 5.15 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. Saturdays 2 to 9.15 p.m. 4.30 to 5.15 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. SEE HAND BILLS.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Jow Gravely Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Ozino Matsubara, from Tung-kuchibsen.

Lyons Solano, from Shanghai.

Yukio Sakuraguchi c/o Hakozaki Maru Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Tokyo.

Mitani Hakozaki Maru, from Tokyo.

Hohenny Jardines, from Kobe.

Brazier Passenger Dongola c/o Mackinnons, from Amoy.

Huicheong 45 First Floor Des Voeux Road, from Shanghai.

Mowwhing, from Tsingtau.

Tm's Obiatsu Hoonzing Kian-kee, from Amoy.

Wong 13 Caine Road from Shanghai.

Tanlay Oathwarhun, from Amoy.

Shance, from Amoy.

Chanfongshan Wingthenlung Co. Siyingspoone, from Shanghai.

Konghongtai, from Shanghai.

TE. KRING Superintendent.

Hongkong July 13, 1922.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

1.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

5.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

1.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

5.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 15 min.

SATURDAYS.

1.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

5.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.

1.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

5.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

1.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

5.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 15 min.

SPECIAL CARS.

BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, TELEPHONE 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.